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To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.

SIR,

I Shall beſtow this Paper in conſidering what Dr. *Prideaux* ſays of *Brennus* the *Gaul* his Expedition, Death and Crime. This Man, at the Head of a great Number of his Countrymen, went Abroad to ſeek new Habitations, paſſing through *Hungary*, *Illyricum*, and *Macedonia*, plundering, ravaging and deſtroying as they went, at laſt invaded *Greece*, and 'marched on towards 'Delphos, to plunder the Temple in that City of the vaſt Riches which were there laid up. But he there met a wonderful Defeat: For on his approaching the Place, there happen'd a terrible Storm of Thunder, Lightning, and Hail, which deſtroy'd great Numbers of his Men, and at the ſame Time there was an terrible an Earthquake, which rending the Mountains in Pieces, threw down whole Rocks upon them, which overwhelm'd them by Hundreds at a Time; by which the whole Army being much diſmayed, they were the following Night ſeized with ſuch a panick Fear, that every Man ſuppoſing him that was next to him to be a *Grecian* Enemy, they fell upon each other, ſo that before there was Day light enough to make them ſee the Miſtake, one half of the Army had deſtroyed the other. By all this the *Greeks*, who were now come together from all Parts to defend their Temple, being much animated, fell furiouſly on them; and altho' now *Acichorius* was come up with *Brennus*, yet both their Forces together could not ſtand the Aſſault; but great Numbers of them were ſlain, and great Numbers were wounded; and among theſe laſt was *Brennus* himſelf, who had received ſeveral Wounds; and altho' none of them were mortal, yet ſeeing all now loſt, and the whole Expedition, which he had been the Author of, thus ending in a diſmal Ruin, he was ſo confounded at the Miſcarriage, that he reſolved not to ouſlive it: And therefore calling to him as many of the chief Leaders as he could get together amidſt that calamitous Hurry, he adviſed them to ſlay all the Wounded, and with the Remainder make as good a Retreat backward as they could; and then having guzzled down as much Wine as he could drink, he run himſelf through and died -- The reſt being to march thro' Enemy's Countries, they were as they paſs'd ſo diſtreſs'd for Want of Proviſions, which they were every where to fight for, ſo incommoded at Night by lodging meſſly upon the Ground in a Winter Seaſon, and in ſuch a Manner harraſs'd and fallen upon wherever they came by the People of thoſe Countries through which they paſſed, that what with Famine, Cold and Sickneſs, and what with the Sword of their Enemies, they were all cut off and deſtroyed: So that of the numerous Company which did firſt ſet out on this Expedition, not ſo much as one Man eſcap'd the calamitous Fate of miſerably periſhing in it.

This is the Story of *Brennus*, which I have told in the Doctor's own Words: Now follows his Reflection upon it: 'Thus 'was God pleaſed in a very extraordinary Manner to execute 'his Vengeance upon thoſe ſacrilegious Wretches, for the Sake 'of Religion in general, how falſe and idolatrous ſoever that 'particular Religion was, for which that Temple at *Delphos* 'was erected. For, to believe a Religion true, and offer ſa'crilegious Violences to the Places conſecrated to the Devo'tions of that Religion, is abſolute Impiety, and a Sin againſt 'all Religion; and there are many Inſtances of very ſignal 'Judgments with which God hath puniſh'd it even amongſt 'the worſt of Heathens and Infidels; and much more may 'they expect it, who having the Truth of God eſtabliſh'd a'mong them, ſhall become guilty hereof.

If this unhappy End of *Brennus* and his Followers was a Judgment, as doubtleſs this reverend and worthy Author thinks, I cannot ſee why an Intention to pillage a ſtupid Idol of his uſeleſs Wealth and devout Bawbles, given and uſed for the Ends of Idolatry and Deluſion, ſhould be reckoned the Cauſe of it. I would be glad to know how any Part of Mankind would have ſuffered in their Religion or Fortune, tho' the Shrine and Temple of *Apollo* had been ſtript of all their ſuperſtitious and ill got Finery? Or, how God Almighty came to ſhew himſelf thus miraculouſly the Guardian of an Idol, ſet up to rival him, and to deceive the World by uttering oracuIous Lies? Or, how the taking away of thoſe Riches that were acquired by belying God and deceiving Man, and employ'd for the Ornaments and Support of a blaſphemous Impoſture, could be called Sacrilege or robbing of God, who was really robbed by an Idol of that only which he can be robbed of, divine Worſhip and Homage?

But becauſe People are apt to be miſguided and terrify'd by Words, eſpecially by ſuch as are apply'd to Devotion and holy Things, I ſhall here beſtow ſome Reflections upon the awful Word *Sacrilege*, and ſhew that it is but ill underſtood.

Sacrilege, we are told by ſome, ſignifies the robbing or ſtealing from God any Thing which is peculiarly his. Now nothing can be ſtolen from God, nor can any Thing be concealed from him. Every Thing being his, it is as much his in the Hands of one Man as in the Hands of another; for, let who will have the Uſe of it, the Property cannot be alter'd: God who has all Things, can never be put out of the Poſſeſſion of any Thing; and as nothing can be taken from him, ſo neither can any Thing be given to him, becauſe all the World and every Thing in it is already his; and it is abſurd to imagine that any Form of Words, or Change of Place or Poſition, can enlarge or leſſen his Property in any Thing. All that we have, we have from him; and to return him his own Gifts back again, which we want and he does not, is no Compliment, nor any Part of Religion or of Reaſon: It is ſhewing our ſelves wiſer than him, in ſetting apart for his Uſe thoſe Things which he has graciouſly created and ſet apart for ours. Can we feed him? or can we cloth, adorn or enrich him? Can we build him a City to dwell in, or furniſh him with Guards for the Security of his Perſon?

Sacrilege therefore is either the robbing of Men, or no Robbery at all. And this Crime is greater or leſs, according to the Meaſure of Miſchief done. To rob a poor Man of his Loaf, is a greater Crime, in *foro Conſcientiæ*, than to rob a rich Man of an Ox: To rob a Man of a ſmall Part of a Thing that is neceſſary to him, is a greater Crime, than robbing him of a great Superfluity; and if I rob a Man of a Thing that will do him Hurt, I hope I do him leſs an Injury, than if I rob'd him of a Thing which does him Good. But if I take a Thing which no Man has a right to, (my ſelf have a right to it, by poſſeſſing it.

To apply all this to the Buſineſs of Sacrilege; if a Man takes away any of the Books, Veſtments or Utenſils, made uſe of in Devotion, he only robs the Congregation, who muſt buy more; and many being more able than one to bear this Loſs, the Offence, as to its Effects, is leſs than if he robb'd but one Man. But if he takes away from a Heathen Temple, Plate or hidden Treaſure, laid up there, but not us'd; he indeed does an Action that he has no right to do, but

but an Action that however does good to the World, by turning into Uſe, that which was of none, or of bad Uſe.

Dead Treaſure, firſt drawn from the People in ſuperſtitious Offerings, and then lay'd up in a Heathen Temple, and kept and uſed for impious and idolatrous Ends, but never to return again into the World, for the neceſſary Purpoſes of Life and Commerce, is the Plunder of Mankind; and the worſt of all Plunders, becauſe it never circulates; and People are greatly the worſe for it, in Reſpect both of Soul and Body, but never can be the better. It is firſt taking from them, and afterwards denying them, the great and chief means of Life and Convenience. He therefore, whoever he be, that takes it from thence, let him take it in what manner he will, does a better and more publick Thing, than he who keeps it there.

No Man can be robb'd of a Thing in which he has no Property. Of this ſort was *Apollo*'s Wealth, and no Body was rob'd in taking it away. So that whoever takes away golden Images, or other dead Wealth, the means and objects of falſe Adoration, is guilty of no other Crime, than that of diſturbing erroneous Conſciences: Nor need ſuch Conſciences be much diſturbed, ſince the Crime being committed without their Conſent, they have no ſhare in it. And therefore if ſuch idolatrous Images, and ſuch ſuperſtitious, uſeleſs and pernicious Riches, be taken away by a lawful Authority, or in a lawful War, it is no Crime at all. So that in every Senſe *Brennus* committed a greater Crime in plundering one Village, than he could have committed had he plunder'd, as he intended, the Temple of *Delphos*.

If *Brennus* had believed in *Apollo*, he ſin'd againſt his Conſcience, in deſigning to rob him. But we do not know, that *Brennus* or thoſe that followed him believed thus. I do not remember that *Apollo* was the God of the *Gauls*, or that the *Druids* own'd him: All Nations agreed not in worſhiping the ſame Gods, but often diſputed about the Quality, Birth and Precedence of their Gods. And if *Brennus* deſpiſed or diſregarded *Apollo*, he committed no Sacrilege; at leaſt with reſpect to himſelf, it was no Sacrilege, but only Rapine: but if, believing in him, though an Idol, he he would have ſinn'd in pillaging him, as doubtleſs he would: Here is an Argument, that a good Conſcience may be an erroneous Conſcience; and that if no Man muſt act againſt his own Conſcience, though it be erroneous, as doubtleſs he muſt not, then much leſs has any other Man whatſoever a right to puniſh or diſtreſs him for it. If God approves, who is it that condemns? And none but God knows the Hearts of another.

If *Brennus* had worſhip'd *Apollo*, he was guilty of Idolatry, in the Opinion of all Chriſtians: And if he had robb'd him, he was guilty of Sacrilege in the Opinion of moſt. Now we hear of no Judgment falling upon thoſe that worſhip'd *Apollo*, and ſupported that Idol with ſuperſtitious Donations; all which was Idolatry. And is Idolatry, which God has declar'd abominable in his Eyes, a leſs Sin than robbing an idolatrous Temple; which Action God has no where declar'd a Sin? The good Kings of the *Jews* deſtroy'd all Idols and idolatrous Temples, wherever they had Power; and the Wrath of God was kindled againſt all that did not. If it was therefore a Sin againſt the true God, not to deſtroy them; how came it to be Sin only to rob them?

I think all this is enough to ſhew, that an Intention to plunder *Apollo* of his idle and unhallowed Wealth, was not the probable Cauſe of any Judgment upon *Brennus* and his Followers: But if there muſt be a Judgment in the Caſe, there were Reaſons for it, much more powerful, and much more likely to provoke God to ſend it. He was a wild and barbarous Robber, at the Head of an Army of Savages, who cruelly ravag'd many Nations, made Spoil of all Mens Property, and inhumanly maſſacred thoſe that defended their own. They were Invaders, Plunderers and Murtherers, who by Numbers, Barbariſm, Rapine and Slaughter, laid waſte whole Countries, and deſtroy'd, unprovok'd, Men and Property. In this general Pillage, they had already paſſed through and deſolated *Hungary*, *Illyrium*, *Macedonia*, and were now got into *Greece*. Was not here Guilt enough to call down a Thouſand Judgments? And after all this bloody and brutiſh Violence done to the World, and to the Laws of God and Man; can we imagine that theſe *Gauls* ſuffer'd that terrible Doom for barely intending a Thing, in which neither God would have been diſhonour'd, nor Man injur'd? At leaſt in any degree of Compariſon, with the leaſt of the other great and terrible Calamities, which they ſuffer'd from theſe deſtroying *Barbarians*?

I ſhall now add ſomething more particularly concerning the wretched End of theſe *Gauls*, and enquire how far it can be reckon'd a Judgment. And here I am of Opinion that either every Calamity, Publick or Private, muſt be accounted a Judgment; which Doctrine, I believe no Man holds; or elſe we muſt determine, by what Marks we can know a Judgment from a Calamity: Nor do I know of any ſufficient Marks to direct us in this Matter, but an immediate Miracle, and Declaration from Almighty God, that he means it ſo: And in ſuch a miraculous Declaration, the Crime muſt be expreſly ſpecified, for which ſuch Judgment is inflicted, becauſe for every Crime Judgments are not inflicted, nor always for the largeſt Crimes; but ſometimes overtake the Sinner, long after the Sin is committed. All this I take to be Self evident. We muſt remember that Men, biaſs'd by Paſſions and Prejudices, do often confound Good and Evil, and miſtake the greateſt Wickedneſs for the greateſt Merit, and the higheſt Merit for the higheſt Wickedneſs: Publick Maſſacres have been applauded, publick Incendiaries have been ſainted, and publick Tyrants deified. While on the other Side, publick Virtue has paſs'd for a publick Crime, Truth for Blaſphemy, and Chriſtianity has been rewarded with Fire and Sword. So that Men thus Blind and Perverſe, do frequently entitle Vice to the Bleſſing and Favour of God, and Virtue and Merit to his ſevereſt Judgments.

Wherever therefore, there is a great Complication of Crimes, and ſometimes of great Crimes, how can we diſtinguiſh for which of them the Judgment is ſent, unleſs he that ſends it declares the ſame; if he ſends it for more Crimes than one, how ſhall we diſtinguiſh where he, who only can, does not? And if the Judgment is ſent for one Sin only, by what certain Token can we diſcover it? If one Man hurts or diſobliges Twenty, in Twenty different Ways; Robs one, Steals from another, Deceives a Third, Calumniates a Fourth, Wounds a Fifth, bears falſe Witneſs againſt a Sixth, and ſo on till he has as many Enemies as Crimes; and afterwards dies by a Diſaſter or the Law; every one of the Twenty will be apt to call it a Judgment, and a particular Judgment, for the particular Offence done to himſelf. Now where is the Rule, by which certainly to know either that this Man's Death was a Judgment, or to find out the certain Crime that brought it upon him? Or is ever ſuch a Rule like to be found, as long as all Sorts of Evils befal all Sorts of Men?

As to the Thunder, Lightning, Hail and Earthquakes, that deſtroy'd ſo many of the *Gauls*; were they not the uſual Operations and Effects of Nature? And have they not been from the beginning? Have not whole Cities and Countries been deſtroyed by them? And has not their impartial Fury been felt by the good and the bad, without diſtinction? In deſtroying Storms by Land and Sea, are the Wicked only overtaken? And do not the Virtuous periſh undiſtinguiſh'd with them? And are not juſt Men going upon juſt Expeditions, frequently overwhelm'd by them? And do not wicked Men, in wicked Interprizes, often eſcape them? When an impetuous Shock of an Earthquake overturns a City, or opens a devouring Chaſm to ſwallow it up; do the Dwellings of the Righteous remain unmoved, and their Perſons unhurt?

Nor is it at all wonderful or uncommon, that this ignorant Multitude, diſmayed by ſo many and ſo alarming Misfortunes, thus ſuddenly check'd in their Progreſs, at a great Diſtance from Home, beſet with Enemies in an Enemies Country, unſkil'd in the Phœnomena of Nature, ſuffering many Calamities, and dreading more; fell into a Pannick, and having loſt their Senſes, attacked one another, by a Miſtake, in the Dark. Whole Armies have fallen into the like Terror upon the ſight of an Eclipſe: And the ſame unaccountable Fear, but without the ſame Effect, ſeiz'd the victorious *Macedonian* Army of *Alexander* the *Great*, the very Night before they fought one of their greateſt and moſt ſucceſsful Battles. And we have ſtill a much later Inſtance at Home: At the Battle of *Naſeby*, King *Charles* the *Firſt* who was in it, being preſs'd by ſome of his own People that were behind him, bid them keep back; which Words being repeated by others to thoſe next them, and by theſe to others, the Word *back* was catch'd up, and run from Man to Man through all the Ranks, and underſtood as a Sign to fly; and accordingly the Royal Army fled, and the Field was loſt. And thus a Chance-word threw a whole Army into a Pannick. None of the Royal Party have yet told us, that this was a Judgment upon that King and his Cauſe; nor, I dare ſay, would they have believ'd the other Party, had the other Party alledg'd that it was.

Conſidering all theſe Calamities and Loſſes ſuffer'd by the *Gauls*, and the Conſternation they were in, I ſuppoſe there was no great Miracle in their being vanquiſh'd by the *Greeks*, *who were now come together from all Parts to fall furiouſly* on a defeated Enemy. And as ſmall is the Wonder of *Brennus*'s killing himſelf: He was a reſolute Man, and took that Method to cure himſelf of that Grief and Diſappointment which he could not bear, and to preſerve himſelf from falling alive into the Hands of his Enemies, to whom he had given a Right of uſing him very ill.

Neither is it any thing ſurprizing that the reſt, *being to march through Enemies Countries, were at they paſſed ſo diſtreſs'd for want of Proviſions, which they were every where to fight for; ſo incommoded at Night by Lodging* moſtly

miſſly on the Ground in a Winter Seaſon, and in ſuch a manner harraſs'd and fallen upon whenever they came by the People of thoſe Countries through which they paſſed, that what with Famine, Cold and Sickneſs, and what with the Sword of their Enemies, they were all cut off and deſtroyed. All this Misfortune is thus fairly accounted for, and the Thing is not uncommon. The whole Nation of the *Cimbri* were deſtroyed in much greater Numbers, when they left their old Habitations in queſt of New; though it does not appear that they intended to rob Temples. And yet *Xerxes* deſtroyed and plunder'd all the idolatrous Temples in the *Eaſt*, except that of *Diana* at *Epheſus*, without thriving the Worſe for it.

They were all cut off and deſtroyed! for which plain, natural and neceſſary Cauſes are aſſign'd; and yet it was a Judgment! Surely this is ſtrange and unaccountable. Doubtleſs there were Degrees and great Difference of Guilt and Innocence amongſt *Brennus*'s Followers; and why ſhould they who were not all equally guilty all equally ſuffer? Why ſhould Subjects and Soldiers be puniſh'd for the Sins of a Prince or a General? Soldiers are often preſſed into the Service, and rarely or never know the Reaſons of the Commander's Orders; and it is Mutiny and Death to diſobey him. And Princes often run into wild Wars, without the Conſent of their Subjects and againſt their Intereſt; and yet if their Subjects oppoſe them in it, they are guilty of Reſiſtance which is reckon'd Rebellion, a very terrible and crying Crime, to which the Judgment of God has been pronounced due: And yet the Judgments of God, which ſometimes fall upon Princes for an unjuſt War, fall alſo upon their Subjects, who were utterly guiltleſs of it. What ſtrange Doctrine is this? that every Man in a Nation ſhall ſuffer for the Sins of one Man, whom they could not reſtrain; or that any Man ſhall ſuffer for the Crimes of another? And that the beſt Men in an Army or a Nation ſhall bear the Calamities inflicted upon them for the Sins of the Worſt; as if it were a Crime in a good Man to live where his Lot has caſt him, without his own Conſent, next Door to a wicked Man, or within Ten Miles of him!

This Paper which I could make much longer, grows already too long. I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that we either apply God's Judgment at random, without his Authority, always in Oppoſition to his Commands, and, for ought we know, as often contrary to his Ends and Intention; or we do it out of Prejudices to Men and Opinions: And by this we give Advantage to Infidels and Men of no Religion, to reproach us with Preſumption upon our own Principles, in meddling with the ſecret Councils of God, in confounding his Mercy and Juſtice, and making him act capriciouſly, and in confounding one Religion with another, the Good with the Bad, as if we thought them all alike. Let us give no more ground for this Reproach; and as a Specimen of our Candour and equitable Judgment, let us own, in the Inſtance before us, that the Liberty, Proſperity and Peace of the World, and amongſt the reſt, the Liberty of *Greece*, were Things ſomewhat more ſacred and inviolable than *Apollo*'s conſecrated Bawbles.

Iam, SIR,

Your moſt Humble Servant,

CATO.

P.S. The Story about King *Charles* I relate upon Memory, and may miſtake in Names or Circumſtances.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Peſtilence in France gains Ground, and ſeems to ſpread in as dreadful a manner as 'tis poſſible it ſhould, conſidering the Seaſon of the Year, which cannot but make the French eſpecially, very uneaſy.

The Turkiſh War appears now more probable than it did ſome time ago, and ſeveral Princes are preparing for the worſt if it ſhould happen; and the Venetians, who ſeem pretty much threaten'd, are putting themſelves into a Poſture of Defence both by Sea and Land.

The Swedes are Diſbanding their Troops, and the Muſcovites are Cantoning theirs; ſo that there's no likelihood of any Hoſtilities on that ſide for ſome time.

Moſt of the Dutch Squadron that have been out for ſome Months in queſt of the Rovers of Algier are come back again, but without doing any great Matters againſt thoſe Robbers, who, 'tis feared will, now their Enemies are gone, ſoon become as troubleſome as they were before.

LONDON.

ON Monday laſt were concluded at Chatham and Sheerneſs, the Payments of the Baltick Ships at thoſe Places, according to the firſt Call of thoſe Ships; and the next Day they began the Recall of ſuch Claimants as had not appeared in the ſtated Order of Payment.

Laſt Sunday a Gentleman's Footman at Iſlington ſhot a Maid Servant accidentally with a Piſtol, with which he had been imprudently jeſting with her; and ſhe died ſoon after. But before ſhe expired, ſhe deſired he might not be proſecuted as her Murderer, for that ſhe was thoroughly ſatisfied that his Intentions were innocent, and forgave him the fatal Conſequence.

The Report of Mr. Stewart's having the Place of Sword-Bearer given him, is now contradicted; and 'tis not yet known who will ſucceed Mr. Collier. There are ſeveral Competitors for the Place, and we hear that a Tradeſman upon London-bridge has offered Three Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds for it.

Lieutenant Jekyll, of Brigadier Grove's Regiment, approves himſelf a diligent Officer againſt the Smugglers: he has taken another notorious one; and there is ſuch a Terror ſtruck amongſt the reſt, that that dangerous Trade, at this time, falls off apace.

On the 15th Inſtant a Court of Admiralty was held at the Seſſions Houſe in the Old Baily, where two Captains were indicted, one for Murder, and the other for trading with the Pyrates; but no Evidence appearing againſt them, they were acquitted. One Haſwell was alſo try'd at that Court for Pyracy on the Coaſt of Guinea, and acquitted.

Laſt Week, Capt. Shaw, an Ecſmpt in the Third Regiment of Guards, commanded by the Lord Newburgh, ſhot himſelf. The Cauſe is not known, though aſcribed by ſome to that which has occaſioned too many to make their Exit in the like manner of late.

The South-Sea Company have purchaſed Three Clocks of Mr. Windmill in Tower-ſtreet; one of which is a very handſome muſical Spring Clock; the Baſe is of Glaſs, and the Embelliſhments ſo fine as to ſtrike the Eye moſt agreeably. 'Tis deſigned as a Preſent from them to the Vice-Roy of Mexico, and coſt 135 l.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln Dean of the Chappel Royal, in the Room of the Lord Biſhop of Durham.

The Earl Cadogan is arrived in Town from Holland.

We hear, that the Affair of ſelect Veſtries, which has been ſo long the ſubject of Complaint, will be brought upon the Stage this Winter, in order to put them under new Regulations, and prevent future Grievances.

It having been publiſhed in ſome of the laſt Saturdays Papers, that Euſtace Budgel, Eſq; was loſt in the Anne Galley, we would ſet the Town right in the Matter, by letting them know that Gentleman is now in London.

The Lord Viſcount Torrington has obtained a Grant from his Majeſty of a Piece of Ground on the Ruin of Whitehall, to build a Houſe upon, and the Lord Newburgh 'tis ſaid has a like Grant.

Laſt Week came on at the South-Sea Houſe in Broad ſtreet, before a Court of Directors of the South Sea Company, a Hearing between Mr. John Pinder of Exchange-Alley, Broker, and Mr. Samuel Whalley of St. Dunſtan's-hill, Packer, relating to a South Sea Bond that was ſtole; and the former having bought the ſaid Bond in Exchange-Alley, being a publick Market Place, and proved a valuable Conſideration paid for the ſame, the Court of Directors, by the Opinion of the Company's Council, order'd that the former ſhould have the Bond paid him, he giving Security to the Company; notwithſtanding the latter lodg'd a Petition and a Memorial before the Court of Directors to the contrary.

They write from Rye, that a Soldier, who about 4 Years ſince deſerted Adjutant Grove's Regiment, when in the North of England, was a few Days ago drinking at Elham in Kent, about 12 Miles from Canterbury, where a Serjeant of the ſame Regiment happen'd to be drinking at the ſame Time; and the Soldier being drunk, openly declared that he had deſerted: Whereupon the Officer took him Priſoner, and he was brought to Rye, and from thence was ſent for Lewes, where his Company is that he went from, in order to be tryed.

They write from Hemſley in Yorkſhire, that upon digging up ſome Ground there, a great Number of humane Skulls and Bones were diſcovered, ſuppoſed to belong to the Soldiers ſlain there in our Civil Wars; among whom the People of that Village imagining ſeveral of their Anceſtors might loſe their Lives, they conveyed the Bones to a decent Interment in the Church-yard, with much Solemnity.

We hear the Occaſion of the ſad Misfortune of the Royal Anne Galley, was owing to their taking the Courſe but 11 Leagues beyond the Lizard; whereas, it ſeems, the conſtant Practice is 18 or 20 Leagues; and a ſtrong Gale coming at South Weſt, drove the Ship into the Bay, upon the Stagg Rocks, ſo that ſhe was ſtaved to pieces.

They write from Cornwal, that upon the firſt Notice of this Misfortune, the People on the Sea Coaſt ran out of the Churches, armed with their Hatchets, &c. to the Sea ſide, in queſt of Plunder. The ſame Letters add, that there was found about the Perſon of a Gentleman (whoſe Body was drove to the Shoar, and whoſe Name is ſuppoſed to be Croſier, by ſome Writings found in his Pockets, to the Value of above 1000 l.

The

The Letters from Falmouth advise, that the Body of a Gentleman had been taken up at the Sea side, who had a Diamond Ring upon his little Finger, and his Shirt mark'd B, and is supposed to be the Lord Belhaven.

The three Persons who were saved by swimming upon the Wrecks of the Royal Anne Galley, are, George Ham, William Godfrey, and Thomas Lawrence, a Boy. The rest of the Crew, to the Number of Two Hundred and Seven, perished, besides the Lord Belhaven, the Captain, Lieutenant, and about Twenty Four other Gentlemen; the Lord Belhaven's Baggage, and the chief part of his Servants, were gone to Barbadoes about Two Months ago.

SIR,

ABout Three Months ago I gave you an Account which was inserted in the Papers at that Time, of a young Man, a Journey Man to a Grocer, within a Mile of White-Cross-street, who had a Purse of Gold brought him by an old Woman, who told him it was sent him, and obliged him to take it. On Thursday Sev'night this young Fellow was married to a young Lady, who has a Fortune of about Three Thousand Pounds. She has long lodged in that Neighbourhood, and 'tis now said that it was this young Lady who made him the former Present. *I am, &c.*

'Tis said, the Lord Polworth goes Ambassador to the Court of France, but the Time of his Departure is not fixed.

Those Ships of the Baltick Squadron that are laid up at Chatham and Sheerness are put out of Commission.

Money is sent down to Plymouth to pay off his Majesty's Ships, York, Warwick and Gosport.

Last Sunday there was a Charity Sermon preached at the French Church in Thread Needle-street, for the Relief of their Poor, and tho' Collections are made every Sunday and Wednesday, yet the Minister who was a young Man about 30, moved the Congregation in such an extraordinary Manner, that there was One Thousand and Twenty Pounds collected. There was also the same Day a Charity Sermon at the French Church in Spittlefields, which is united with that of Thread Needle-Street, and they collected there One Hundred and Eighty Pounds more.

'Tis said Mr. Wortley, Envoy at the Court of Portugal, will be appointed Governour of Barbadoes, and that Colonel Lumley second Son to the Earl of Scarborough will succeed him at that Court.

We are told that a Gentleman in Westminster has projected a Scheme, wherein he proposes to clear the Streets of all indigent Persons, and to ease all the Parishes of their Poor, which will soon be laid before the Parliament.

We have the following Account of Ships stranded and lost in the Storm that happen'd on Sunday Morning last, the 19th Instant; but 'tis to be feared a Post or Two more will very much augment it. Charming Nelly, Capt. Staple, for Antegoa, lost at Tolston. Expedition, Capt. Galpin, from Antegoa, lost at Sandwich. Granada, Capt. Craggs, for Cadiz, *ditto*. Vine, Capt. Muchell, for Malaga, *ditto*. Lucitania, Capt. Merrick, for the Canaries, on Shore at *ditto*. Dutchess of Cornwall, Capt. Goddard, from Candia, lost at *ditto*. Greyhound, Capt. Glass, from Lisbon, athore near Ramsgate Peire. Duke of Gloucester, Capt. Dawson, from Antegoa lost. Prude, *ditto*. A small Spaniard from Bilboa, lost at Sandwich. Nathaniel and Samuel for Morlax, safe at Ramsgate, lost her Anchors.

There is a talk that Mr. Knight is arrived in Italy, and that the Pontiff will protect him if he will abjure his Religion, which are easy Terms indeed, for one who, it may be presumed, has a Religion to seek.

We hear that in order to prevent the Pestilence coming among us, an Act of Parliament will be pass'd, impowering his Majesty to forbid if he pleases by Proclamation, all Commerce and Intercourse with Places infected; to hinder all Persons going thither from, or coming from thence to, any of his Majesty's Dominions on Pain of Death, or to import any Goods from, or export any Goods to Places infected, on Pain of forfeiting such Goods, the Bottoms they are convey'd in, paying double the Value of Goods and Ships, and incurring a Premunire; and if any Vessels coming from distempered Parts attempt to put in at any of our Ports, it will be made lawful for the People to sink, burn, kill and destroy, or take any other Method that may most contribute to the keeping of them out.

They write from Falmouth of the 18th instant, that a Dutch Ship from Nantes run on Shoar near that Port, loaden with Brandy and Saffron; the might have been got off, but the Country People coming so thick, they were obliged to leave her. But some of those Plunderers having drank too much Brandy, and being busy in the Hole with a Candle, they set Fire to the Brandy, by which means the Ship and Cargo were destroyed, and Two of the Ruffians perished in the Flames. We are informed that Seven or Eight more of their Gang are imprison'd, and 'tis thought Examples will be made of them according to the Act of Parliament.

Ten Sail from the Downs are got safe to Harwich.

On Friday Night last a Man that lives with a Farmer at Kilburn was a riding Home, and upon the Road beyond Paddington, was met by a Man who pulled out a Pistol and shot him in the Shoulder and then rode off, without saying or doing any thing more to him.

The Town, which is already very Thin, grows daily more so, on a Supposition of an approaching Election for Members of Parliament.

Last Week the Man of the Crown Ale-House in Theobald's Row, Red Lion Square, died of a Mortification in his Arm, occasioned by only cutting one of his Finger Nails to the Quick.

We are informed that a Wager of Ten Thousand Pound has been laid by four Noblemen, of a Man's Riding one Horse One Thousand Miles in a Hundred and Fifty hours.

We hear that for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers in the South Sea Company, raising the Value of Stock, reviving Credit, &c. a new Scheme is preparing for a Lottery of 10 Millions at 100 l. per Ticket, to be paid in South-Sea Stock; the highest Prize to be 2000 l. per Annum, the lowest 20 l. per Annum, and the Blanks to carry 8 per Cent. Interest. To become a sinking Fund, being only for the Lives of the Possessors. But of this and all other Schemes that may be handed to the Publick, we shall take Care in due Time to give such Accounts of them to our Readers, that if good they may join with them, but if bad they may explode them, and keep themselves out of the Ruin they may occasion.

Committed to Newgate *since our last.* Joseph Jackson for stealing a silver Watch and a gold Seal out of an Oyster Smack at Billingsgate, and a Money Box out of a Shop in Hungerford Market, with Four Guineas.

Jonathan Brinley for stealing a Boat with several Bottles of Wine, and other Goods.

Cather. Clark for picking a Pocket of a Watch.

Mary Harvy and Anne Parker, for picking a Pocket of a Watch.

We must desire our Customers who find their Advertisements omitted this Week to excuse us, the first Letter running beyond the usual Length, having prevented their being inserted. The same reason obliged us to defer the Letter signed A Woman; *and that from our Friend* Bob Britain *to a more suitable Opportunity.*

The Prices of Goods at Bear Key *as follow:*

Wheat 19 s. *to* 32 s. *per* Quarter Rye 13 s. to 17 s. Barley 12 s. 10 d. 14 s. 6 d. Oats 9 s. to 12 s. Boyling Pease 20 s. to 24 s. Hog ditto 18 s. to 21 s. Horse Beans 18 s. to 21 s. Malt 15 s. to 22 s. Rape-Seed 10 l. to 13 l. *per* Last. Hops 2 l. 10 s. to 3 l. 5 s. *per* Hundred. Coals 24 s. to 27 s. *per* Chaldron. *Colchester Cr. Bays* 15 d. *per Ell Ditto* 6 *Seals* 14 d. *dis and* 19 s. *per Piece.*

South-Sea Stock 97 seven 8ths to 98. India 143 and a half. Bank 125 and a half to three 4ths to 126. African 26. Royal Exchange Assurance 7 seven 8ths. London Assurance 5 seven 8ths. York Buildings 3 5. South-Sea long Bonds 1 l. 18 s. India Par. Army Debentures 19 l. Disc. Sword Blade Bonds 81. 10 s. Disc. Million Bank 108. York Tickets with the Payments 5 l. York with the Payments Borrowed 3 l. 10 s. 6 d. Blanks 7 l. 11 s. 6 d. 20 l. Prizes 18 l. 1 s.

ELIZABETH *and* SARAH BULL, *Daughters of* RICHARD BULL, *Druggist, at the Golden Hart, up one Pair of Stairs, the East End of St. Paul's Church-yard, near Watling-street, sell Coffee, Tea and Chocolate.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Day is published.

LETTERS from the Right Honourable the late Earl of Shaftesbury, to Robert Molesworth, Esq; now the Lord Viscount of that Name, with two Letters written by the late Sir John Cropley. To which is prefix'd, a large Introduction by the Editor. Printed by W. Wilkins; and Sold by J. Peele, at Locke's Head in Pater-Noster-Row. Where may be had,

1. The Reports of the Secret Committee.
2. The Suppliments to the said Reports.
3. Cato's Letters compleat; with a Preface in their Vindication.

This Day is published

For the Month of AUGUST; to be continued Monthly, with Variety of curious Cuts.

A General Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening. Containing such Observations and Experiments as are New and Useful for the Improvement of Land. With an Account of such extraordinary Inventions, and natural Productions, as may help the Ingenious in their Studies, and promote Universal Learning. By R. Bradley, Fellow of the Royal Society. Printed for J. Peele, at Locke's-Head, in Pater-Noster-Row; price One Shilling. Where may be had his General Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening for the former Months.

N. B. His Treatise for August is now in the Press, and will speedily be publish'd. If any Gentleman has any Thing to communicate on this Subject, he is desired to send it to the Publisher, Postage paid.

This Day is published,

The INDEPENDENT WHIG compleat. Collected into one Volume. With a Dedication to the Lower House of Convocation. Nec ullum satis validum Imperium erat coercendis Seditionibus Populi, flagitia Hominum ut Ceremonias Deûm protegentia. Tacit. Printed for J. Peele at Locke's-Head in Pater-noster-Row.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Utensils of a small Brew-house, with a Trade, and some Part of the Houshold Goods. Enquire at the British Chocolate House, in Russel-street, Covent-Garden.

This Day is publiſh'd,

The Charms of Indolence: A Poem. By Mr. MITCHELL.

In manners one how falſe, or fierce,
So the beſt Things he ſaid o'th' worſt,
It goes for nothing, when 'tis ſaid.
Only the Arrow's drawn to th' Head,
Whether it be a Swan or Goose,
They level at: So Shepherds uſe,
To ſet the ſame Mark on the Hip,
Both of their Hound, and Enemy, Sheep.

Price 6 d.

Printed for T. Griffith, at the London Gazette, Charing Croſs; and ſold by J. Peele, at Lockie's-Head in Paſter-Noſter-Row. Pr. 6 d.

There is in the Preſs, and will ſhortly be publiſhed,

AN Account of the Miſeries and great Hardſhips of the inferior Clergy, Readers, Curates, &c. in and about London, occaſion'd by their Want of Livelihood, and other proper Encouragements, the Oppreſſion and bad Uſage of their Principals, and the Neglect and Connivance of thoſe to whom the Redreſs of ſuch Grievances does belong. Thoſe that are deſirous to have their particular Caſes made publick, may have them either inſerted in the Appendix, or added to the Body of the Book, if they pleaſe to direct them to Mr. Dalton, Printer, in George's-Court in St. John's Lane, near Hicks's-Hall, and to pay the Charge of the Poſt. All due Care will be taken to repreſent each Caſe fairly, and either to conceal the Parties Names entirely, or elſe to couch them under borrow'd Appellations, as they ſhall direct. The Author returns his Thanks for the Caſes that are already ſent him in.

This Day is publiſh'd, with a Preface by the Reverend Mr. SVINCKES, *the Second Edition of*

THE True CHURCH of ENGLAND-MAN's Companion in the Cloſet: Or, a compleat Manual of private Devotions, fitted for moſt Perſons and Caſes, collected from the Writings of Archbiſhop Laud, Biſhop Andrews, Biſhop Kenn, Dr. Hickes, Mr. Kettlewell, Mr. Spinckes, and other eminent Divines of the Church of England. Printed for Charles Rivington, at the Bible and Crown in St. Pauls Church-yard. Price 3 s. Where alſo may be had, the Chriſtians Exerciſe, or Rules to Live above the World, while we are in it. Publiſh'd by Robert Nelſon Eſq; Price 5 s. 6 d.

Juſt publiſhed the Fifth Edition of

THE compleat Conſtable, directing Conſtables, Headboroughs, Tything-Men, Church Wardens, Overſeers of the Poor, Surveyors of the Highways and Scavengers, in the Duty of their Offices, where in the Conſtables Duty in paſſing Vagabonds and ſturdy Beggars is fully ſet forth: To which are added, An Abſtract of an Act 13th Q. A. relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, and ſturdy Beggars.—Of an Act for preventing Riots.—Of an Act for preventing Robberies committed in Houſes.—Of an Act for preventing Miſchiefs by Fire. Printed for Samuel Butler next Bernard's Inn in Holborn, and Thomas Butler at the King's-Head in Fleet ſtreet. Pric 1 s.

A New built Houſe in *Cannon-ſtreet*, neatly fitted up, and very convenient either for a Merchant or Shopkeeper, is to be Lett for the Term of Eighteen Years, and ſeveral Parcels of Birmingham Wares and Toys of divers ſorts, are to be diſpoſ'd of the Aſſignees of Mr. John Lowe's Eſtate. A more particular Account of which ſaid Houſe and Goods may be had at Mr. Thomas Smith's, in Monument Yard, London.

†* Mrs. RICHARDSON at her Houſe at the White Perriwig near the New Church in the Strand, over-againſt Strand-Bridge, begins to draw her Sale of Plate the 7th of December: The higheſt Parcel of Plate 150 Pounds, the two next Parcels of Plate 60 Pounds each, and ſo on in Proportion. The few remaining Tickets are to be diſpoſ'd of at the Place above-mention'd, at a Penny per Ticket towards defraying Charges, and Six-pence for each Ticket, beſides as will be ſeen by the Propoſal at large, given gratis. Tickets to be had at Mr. Gun's, Bookſeller, at his Royal Highneſs's Palace Gate, Leiceſter-Fields, and at Mr. Sharman's, next Door to the White Bear in Hanover-Street, Long-Acre; and at Mr. Miles Berkeley, at the Three Crane Tavern in the Poultrey; and at Mr. Richard Ware, Mathematical Inſtrument Maker, three Doors below the Conduit on Snow-hill.

MR. *ELKIN*'s and Mr. *SMITH*'s SALE of Houſes will certainly begin drawing the 18th Day of December, againſt which Time all Perſons concern'd are deſired to pay in their Contribution Money, otherwiſe they will be excluded the Benefit of the Sale: The Houſes are Lease-hold, and ſituated in Lancaſhire-Court near Hanover-Square, there's 44 Years to come; the firſt Houſe is valued at 370 l. the ſecond and third Houſes at 320 l. each, and the Fourth valued at 235 l. all very well finiſhed, neatly wainſcotted and Inhabited. The ſeveral Pieces of Plate to be diſpoſ'd of in this Sale, amount to 1352 l. the Particulars whereof may be ſeen in the printed Catalogues; to be had gratis at the reſpective Places undermentioned. Note, The Whole Number of the Receipts are 10788, which is Four to One new. All Perſons concern'd in this Sale are to take printed Receipts, and pay for each 5 s. Such Receipts will entitle the Bearer or Bearers to ſuch Houſe or Houſes, Piece or Pieces of Plate as ſhall happen to be theirs in the Sale. Note alſo, That the few Receipts, not yet diſpoſ'd of, may be had of Elkin's Coffee-houſe in the Hay-Market St. James's, Mr. Elkin's and Mr. Smith's in Lancaſhire Court aforeſaid, the Exciſe Coffee-houſe in the Old Jury; Mr. Tunwicke, at the Dog in St. James's Market, Mr. Carrathus, at the Ship in Jonas-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, Mr. Meads, at the Duke's Head in Drury-Lane, Mr. Crowder's, at the George-Inn, Long-Acre, Mr. Rutts, at the King's Head, Middle-Row, Holbourn, Mr. Page, at the Child's Coat, St. James's Hay-market, Mr. Hours, at the Duke of Marlborough on Horſeback in Birchin-lane, Mr. Rowlads, at the Ball-head in Old Brentford, Mr. Brook's at the Sun Tavern in Great Poultney-ſtreet, near Golden-ſquare, Mr. Palmer's at the Roſe Tavern in Conduit-ſtreet, Mr. Pricket's at the Nag's Head, Shoreditch, Mr. Richard Scarlet's at the Crown in Porter lane; and at Ben's Coffee-houſe in New Bond-ſtreet, near Hanover Square aforeſaid, where the Sale is to be drawn, and good Security given if requir'd.

To the Nobility, Gentry, and all Owners of Mills,

The Projection of a Paper-Mill, to work by a horizontile Water-Wheel, by Robert Harris.

HAving ſerv'd the Government by Sea and Land many Years, as Occaſion required, and being deſirous to continue ſo the latter Part of my Days; for that End, I have gather'd ſomething from moſt Kingdoms and Countries, whither I have travelled, and by obſerving the different Methods of working their Mills, I have projected a Paper-Mill, to work by a horizontile Water-Wheel, that ſhall work twelve or four and twenty Mortars more or leſs, as is required, with laſt Water than is ſpent with working four, and every Mortar diſcharge as much Work, which would be great Services to thoſe that have but ſmall Streams, and forced to lie Still very often for Want of Water; and I am certain it would be of univerſal Service to the whole Nation itſelf other Mills, in having thoſe vaſt Timber which are made uſe of, this requiring not above the one half, the Thickneſs that is uſed in this Wheel but four Inches thick, and ſtrong enough to carry the ſtrongeſt Work in the Kingdom; beſides the ſmall Repairs this will want to what the other is always wanting, by reaſon of its throwing up the Water, which rots all Timbers and Foundations where they work; this being ſubject to no ſuch Thing by reaſon of its working beneath all, with as much diſpatch in Buſineſs, and Paralleliſm, and little Trouble as can be deſir'd (and if God permit) I doubt not the Performance to the greateſt Satisfaction, by

ROBERT HARRIS.

The Volatile Cleanſer and Strengthener of the Reins.

BEing a moſt noble Specifick of Minerals, which brings away viſibly by the Urine, all Reliks of ſecret Injuries, ſcouring the Reins of all Foulneſs, Filth, Slime or Matter, that either obſtructs the free Paſſage of the Urine, cauſes Sharpneſs of it, or too frequent Occaſion or make it, Stranguries, Ulcers, &c. tho' of the longeſt Date. Theſe Maladies are known by Pains and Weakneſs in the Back, Threads, Skins, Films, it's Hairs flying about, or Matter ſettling at the Bottom of the Urine, to ſtrong Smell, &c. than which together with Gleets (the chief Cauſe being from Foulneſs of the Reins, tho' ſometimes Weakneſs only) nothing is more common after ill Cures. It not only cleanſes but alſo after a peculiar Manner, moſt powerfully ſtrengthens the Reins, recovers their loſt Tone, and brings all thoſe Parts and Paſſages in their right Order, in both Sexes. Price Half a Guinea a Bottle, with Directions ſealed up, which is generally enough to cure any one Perſon. To be had only at Mr. Lockman's Toyſhop, at the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklers-Bury, in the Poultry.

**** CONSUMPTIONS of all Sorts radically cured, by a famous Elixir peculiarly invented for that Diſeaſe: Its wonderful Efficacy ſufficiently explodes the erroneous Opinion, that Conſumptions are incurable, ſince it abſolutely retrieves the Perſons, tho' reduced to a meer Skeleton; quickly takes off all the Symptoms, as Cough, Hoarſeneſs, Wheezing, Shortneſs of Breath, Pain or Weight in the Breſt, Spitting of Blood, Soreneſs of the Stomach, Throat or Windpipe: Alſo Catarrhs, or Defluxions of ſharp Rheum, and all phthiſical and aſthmatical Effects. Hectick Fever, &c. perfectly cures all Internal Ulcers, relieves all inward Waſtings, Weakneſs, and Decay of Nature, brings baſhmic and ſtrengthening beyond Competition. It effectually eradicates the firſt principle or cauſe of Conſumptions; rectifying the Diſorders of the Stomach and firſt Paſſages, creating an Appetite, procuring a good Digeſtion, reducing the vicious Ferment of the Blood and Juices, correcting the acrid Salts that erode the Lungs, certainly healing Ulcers therein, and infallibly curing all ſorts of Conſumptions tho' never ſo bad, in a very ſhort Time to a Miracle. Price 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions. Is ſold only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church yard in the Strand near Arundel-ſtreet End.

THeſe are to certify, That I William Cardwell, Frame Work Knitter, dwelling at the Black Boy in Wheeler-ſtreet, near Spittlefields, of the Age of 72, was lately very much afflicted with a ſhortneſs of Breath, and a Dropſical Swelling in my Legs; conſidering what Service I had formerly received from Mr. JOHN MOORE, Apothecary, at the Peſtle and Mortar in Abchurch Lane, in ſtrengthening me of the Stone, and afterwards relieving my Wife of an Apoplexy and Palſey, tho' ſhe is ſuperior to me in Age, I apply'd my ſelf to him, and he effectually cured me of my aforeſaid Illneſs, (for his Medicines I paid him to the full) and I now continuing perfectly well, Thanks be to God for it, do acknowledge it to the World for the Good of the Publick. Witneſs my Hand this 14th of Auguſt 1721. WILLIAM CARDWELL.

†‡† A Specifick Tincture for the TOOTH-ACH and all Diſorders and Defects of the Teeth and Gums whatever; one Drop of which gives inſtant Eaſe in the moſt tormenting Pain, and not only takes it away in a Moment, but abſolutely cures the Tooth-ach, ſo as certainly to prevent its Return. It allmoſt preſerves the Teeth from growing Rotten, and thoſe that are a little decayed from becoming worſe; makes the fouleſt Teeth as white as Ivory at once uſing, faſtens thoſe that are looſe, and cures the Scurvey in the Gums, cauſing them to grow up to the Teeth again to Admiration. It is neither diſagreeable to the Smell or Taſte, but really preſerves the Teeth and Gums from all manner of Foulneſs, Corruption, and Putrefaction, and may be depended upon to anſwer the Character here given of it, literally and in every reſpect. To be had only by the Author's appointment of the Gentlewoman at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon-yard in the Minories, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

At John's Coffee-houſe in Lombard-ſtreet, the Back-Door whereof is in Exchange Alley, are deliver'd out Notes at a GUINEA each, by Colonel SAMUEL WESTALL, and Mr. PHILIP BOOTH, Truſtees for dividing the Sum of 28,165 l. amongſt the Advancers thereof, according to the Propoſals, which Notes will entitle the Bearers to the following Sums of Money, according to the Chances of Prizes in the preſent York Buildings Lottery.

The Table of Prizes in the York Buildings Lottery, being Annuities for Life, and coſt 5 L. each.			L. s.
Firſt Drawn	1	. .	10
	1	. .	500
	1	. .	400
	1	. .	300
	1	. .	200
	2	. .	100
	4	. .	50
	8	. .	20
	22	. .	10
	41	. .	5
	562	. .	1
	4990	. .	0 14
Laſt Drawn	1	. .	50
	5635	Prizes,	

The Table of Shares in the ſaid 28165 l. to be paid in Money, and coſt but a Guinea each,	L.	L.
1	445	445
1	3000	3000
1	2000	2000
1	1000	1000
1	800	800
1	400	400
4	200	800
8	100	800
22	50	1100
41	20	820
562	10	5620
4990	2	9980
1	1000	1000
5635	Shares	28165

The ſaid Shares are exactly the Number of Prizes in the York Buildings Lottery, which is not quite four Blanks to a Prize, and ſhall be paid in Bank Notes, or Money, at the aforeſaid Coffee-houſe, as ſoon as the Prizes in the ſaid York Buildings Lottery ſhall be adjuſted, without any Deduction whatſoever; and 20 s. 6 d. out of each Guinea received ſhall be return'd on Demand, in caſe all the ſaid Notes be not diſpos'd out before the Drawing of the ſaid Lottery. N. B. The Money as received, is daily paid into the Bank of England. And the TRUSTEES do hereby DECLARE, that the Moneys ſhall remain there, till divided out amongſt the Perſons who ſhall be entitled thereto according to the above Table and Propoſals at large, which are alſo deliver'd at the Office up One Pair of Stairs, at the Coffee houſe aforeſaid.

AT Mrs. *CRESSETS*, at the Two Golden Sugar Loaves at Charing-Croſs, is to be ſold the true Briſtol Waters from the Hot Well, approved by Phyſicians, brought freſh Twice every Week. Sent from Briſtol by Meſſ. John Butterſhe and Will. Biſhop. Maſters of the Well ſpaw Waters. And all other Mineral Waters are ſold at the ſame Place, being as freſh as any in Town.

STolen out of the Grounds of Mr. Arnold of Stoke Newington, in the County of Middleſex, a black Gelding 14 Hands 2 Inches high, a white Star in his Forehead, clear Hoofs behind, and a little White above the Hoof, with a thin Forehead, cloſe Dock'd, but the Hair a little grown, and ſhod with a Pair of Croſs Bail'd Shoes: Whoever gives Notice of the ſaid Gelding, ſo as he may be recovered again to Mr. Arnold aforeſaid, or to Mr. Morris Murray at the Red-Lion in Newington aforeſaid, ſhall have a Guinea Reward, and reaſonable Charges.

Made and ſold only by JOHN PINDAR, at the Black Boy and Truſs in Bartholomew Close, near Weſt Smithfield, London.

Fine Leather and Dimity Truſſes for the Cure of Ruptures, eaſy to a new born Babe, and effectual in keeping up the Ruptures in Old or Young, and by far exceeds all Sorts of Steel Truſſes. Yet thoſe who are deſirous of Steel Truſſes may be furniſhed with them, he having all ſorts; thoſe in the Country ſending their Rupture round their Waſte, and which ſide the Rupture is, may be well ſerved. He likewiſe maketh Elaſtic Stockings and Navel Truſſes which are entirely of a new Invention, and the Experience of them has proved a wonderful Happineſs, even beyond Expectation; Thoſe that come may depend on a Cure, if curable, he being never known to fail, his Wife being as able and deſerving in curing them of her own Sex. *Note*, The ſaid John Pindar married the Daughter of the famous Mr. William Jones, who practiſed the Buſineſs, and kept the ſaid Houſe for above 30 Years; and for preventing Miſtakes, the Houſe goes up with 5 ſtone Steps.

***** The Hemorrhoides or PILES of any Kind**, or in either Sex, abſolutely cured ſo as not to return again, by a pleaſant Specifick Electuary, now recommended by the moſt celebrated Phyſicians as the only certain Medicine for that Indiſpoſition in the World; for in the ſharpeſt Fits and moſt miſerable Tortures, it gives ſo prizing Relief, and almoſt miraculous Eaſe: No ſooner is it taken fatisfy, but all manner of Uneaſineſs vaniſhes as if by Inchantments, and the Patient becomes as perfectly well and free from Pain, as if no ſuch Malady had ever been: And this it not only accompliſhes for the preſent, in all Perſons whatſoever, but alſo totally ſubduing all the ſeeds in the Blood and Juices; it certainly prevents any Return of the Piles for the future, as is entirely to cure that Illneſs, and thereby prevent Fiſtula's and other dreadful Conſequences that cannot be too much dreaded. Hundreds of Men and Women, who had for many Years, more or leſs, been wretchedly afflicted with the Piles, have at once been perfectly cured by this great Remedy, to their no leſs Joy and Comfort than Admiration: It is to ſay, that a ſucking Child might take it without Inconvenience, for it never occaſions the leaſt Trouble or Diſorder, and is ſo very agreeable, as not to give Diſtaſte to the nicelt Palate. Is ſold only at Jacob's Coffee-houſe, againſt the Angel and Crown Tavern in Threadneedle Street, behind the Royal Exchange at 5 s. a Pot, with Directions.

WHEREAS ſeveral Perſons in Great Britain and Ireland, do pretend to ſell Gibſon's Cordial Horſe-Balls, and a Preparation of Antimony, under Pretence they buy them of me, and tell them as mine: This is therefore to inform all Gentlemen and others, that the true Cordial Horſe Balls, at 4 s. per pound for Colds, Surfeits, Farſies, Gripes, Loſs of Appetite, Worms, Boots or Hyde-bound; alſo the true extraordinary Preparation of Antimony, at 5 s. per pound, which cures greaſie Heels, prevents Stiffneſs in the Limbs after hard Riding, diſperſes all Knots and Swellings, purifies the blood better than purging, preſerves the Eyes, deſtroys the large Worms, and makes all rough Coats be fine and ſmooth, with many other peculiar Vertues, better experienced than expreſſed; and from their known Goodneſs, are become of general Uſe: Are only ſold at Moore's Coffee-Houſe in York, and at the Angel and Crown in Lombard Street, London, by me Samuel Gibſon, Druggiſt. Therefore beware of Counterfeits.

AT the Hungary Water Ware-Houſe at the Black Boy and Comb, a Toy ſhop in Fleet-Street, near Fleet Bridge, is ſold right French Hungary Water, in large half Pint Flint Bottles, at One Shilling and Three-pence each, being the ſame Sort ſold there ſeveral Years, or rather better, being a freſh Parcel. One Spoonful turns a Glaſs of Water as white as Milk, which the counterfeit Sort made here only turns of a Sky Colour, by reaſon the Spirit and Flowers are not ſo good in this Country as in France. So beware of Counterfeits made of Engliſh Malt Spirits, put in the ſame Sort of Bottles, and ſold at ſeveral Places in Town and Country, but will not turn Water white. Note, Merchants, and Others, may be ſupply'd by Wholeſale.

MARKHAM's *ancient infallible Cordial Horſe-Balls.*

FOR the Publick Good, at 4 *s.* per Pound, being the beſt experienced Remedy for any Cough or Cold, giving immediate Relief, by opening all Obſtructions in the Lungs, carrying off all fainting Sickneſſes, Surfeits, loſs of Appetite by hard Working, or any other Diſtempers incident to Horſes. This Medicine, which has many Years been ſucceſsfully practiſed, and known to be the beſt Thing for leaving a fine ſmooth Coat, and preventing the Greaſe ſettling in the Heels; and if fallen there (tho' of long Continuance) proves an effectual Cure; it purifies the Blood, eradicates and deſtroys all Worms; and in a ſhort Time will cauſe the leaneſt Horſe to thrive and grow Fat. N. B. Theſe Cordial Horſe-Balls will keep good for many Years, and are proper to be given at all Seaſons, eſpecially Spring and Fall, in order to keep their Bodies from thoſe Humours they are then ſo ſubject to. Truly prepared and ſold by G. Markham, at the Seven Stars under St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet-ſtreet, and allowed by him to be ſold at Mrs. Raw's, the North Entrance of the Royal-Exchange, in London. To prevent Counterfeits, the Markham's Arms are in the printed Directions.

COrnaro's Drops: Being a Secret never before known in England; publiſh'd by a Phyſician, for the general Benefit of all Families, at this Time of Danger, as a Preſervative againſt the Peſtilence, by removing out of the Habit every Diſtemper that can diſpoſe it to admit the Contagion; ſuch as Scurvy, Dropſy, Gout, Rheumatiſm, Cholic, Hectic-Fevers, Waſtings and Decays. It perfectly cures the moſt inveterate Symptoms of the ſecret Diſeaſe, and cleanſes out all the pernicious Effects of poiſonous Mercurials, ſo mortal in a Peſtilence, that not one was ever known to recover of the Plague, who was infected with that Diſeaſe, or its more dangerous Cure by Mercury. A Courſe of theſe Drops are recommended to all People this Autumn, while they have Time to take them, and are not in immediate Danger of Contagion; with a proper Cathartic or Purge, to be taken with the Drops; and full Inſtructions, in print, to all people, how to manage themſelves ſo, as by God's Bleſſing, they may be ſafe, if the peſtilence ſhou'd be brought over to us (which we have but too much Cauſe to fear.) Advice will be given gratis, in all Diſtempers whatſoever during this Time of Danger, by Letters left, and anſwered at any one of the three Places where theſe Drops are ſold, (and for the Convenience of Foreigners, they may write in Latin, French, Italian, Spaniſh, as well as Engliſh) at Mr. Grimſtead's Toy-ſhop at the Black Boys in St. Paul's Church-yard; at Mr. Stephen Chambers a Toyſhop in Britiſh's Alley, between the Kings Head and John's Coffee-Houſe, at the Royal-Exchange; and at Mr. Rocqyrol's, Bookſeller, the Corner of Peter's Court in St. Martin's Lane, N. B. For a further Account of the Vertues of theſe Drops, the Reader is referred to a Letter publiſhed in Mr. Mill's Journal ſtamp'd of September, 1721.

To be LET,

A Houſe, with a Millinar's Shop, and the Goods in the Shop to be ſold, with other Conveniencies, right againſt the Ram's Head Tavern in Tooly-ſtreet, Southwark. The Gentlewoman is going to leave off Trade.

INcomparable Drops for the Palſie, which infallibly cure that Diſtemper, though it be univerſal, and of many Years ſtanding; they rectify all Diſorders of the Head, Brain, Stomach, and Blood, increaſe and fortify the Animal Spirits, ſoon take off all Shaking or Trembling, Numbneſs, Deadneſs, &c. quickly reſtore the genuine Strength and natural Uſe of the Limbs, warms, comforts and ſtrengthens the weakened Nerves, Tendons and Ligaments, revive their true Force and Vigour, and abſolutely cure the Palſie, and all Diſeaſes of the Brain and Nerves in a wonderful manner as Hundreds have experienced, after all other Means uſed in vain. Sold only at Mrs. Coal's Toy-ſhop next Door to the Mitre Tavern in Fleet-ſtreet. Price 4 s. 6 d. each Bottle, with Directions.

THE beſt Water in the World, ſo called by thoſe who have experienced it to be ſo, for the Itch, or any itching Humours. It hath been taken inwardly for the King's-Evil; it's good to cure ſore Eyes, or any other Sores, Ulcers, or Pilaile's; it has preſerved ſeveral from having their Limbs cut off, when all other Means have failed. Sold by Mr. Gouge, at the Caſtle in Wedneſbury-Hall; Mr. Radford's, Toyſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-yard, near Arundel-Street, in the Strand; Mr. Caraway's, at the Royal-Exchange Gate, Cornhill; Mr. Adam Raw's, at the North Entrance of the Royal-Exchange, over againſt Bartholomew-Lane; and by the Perſon that makes it, at the Sign of the Canaſter, next to the Dog and Bear Inn, at London-Wall. Mr. Brown, Spectacle-maker in the Weſt Paſſage of the Royal Exchange, going into Caſtle Alley. Note, It has no Smell. Price 1 s. 6 d. each Bottle, with printed Directions how to uſe it.

***** Famous DROPS for Hypochondriack Melancholy**: Which effectually cure on the ſpot, by rectifying the Stomach and Blood, cleanſing them from all Impurities, and giving a new Turn to their Ferment, attenuating all viſcous tenacious Humours (which make the Head heavy, clog the Spirits, confuſe the Mind, and cauſe the direful Melancholy, with direful View and black Reflections) confounding the Brain and Nerves, tempering the hurried Thoughts, and introducing bright lively Ideas and pleaſant Sentiments, inſtead of diſmal Apprehenſions and dark Incumbrance of the Soul, ſetting the Intellectuals at Liberty to act with Courage, Serenity and ſteady Chearfulneſs, and cauſing a viſible diffuſive Joy to reign in the Room of uneaſy Doubts, Fears, &c. for which they may be truly eſteem'd infallible. Price 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions. Sold only at Mrs. Bell's, Bookſeller, at the Croſs Keys and Bible in Cornhill near the Royal Exchange.

The Chymical Liquor for the Hair,

WHICH gradually changes red, grey, or Hair of any other diſagreeable Colour, whether of the Head or Eye-brows, into any Degree of a Brown, or, by obſerving the Directions given with each Bottle, into the moſt beautiful black in Nature, that neither Time nor Weather can alter; for the Colour will for ever remain as lively as if it naturally grew ſo. It has, with a general Satisfaction to the World, been ſold above Six Years, by Mr. Lockſton only, at the Griffin, the Corner of Buckle's-bury, in the Poultry; where a Lock of Hair may be ſeen that was ſtained with it before it was firſt expoſed to Sale. price Half a Guinea a Bottle. If it does not prove infallible, return the Liquor, and the Money ſhall be repaid.

WHereas I *Zachariah Cave*, Copper-ſmith, dwelling at the Sign of the Seven Stars in Warder-ſtreet, near Soho-Square, was for about Four Years, afflicted with a violent HEAD-ACH, of which, though I made uſe of various Medicines, I could find no Relief till I apply'd my ſelf to Mr. JOHN MOORE, Apothecary, at the Peſtle and Mortar in Anchurch-Lane, near Lombard-ſtreet, London: Who in a ſhort time entirely cured me of my grievous Pain; and though I lie under no Obligation, having paid him for it, I deſire this may be publiſhed for the publick Good.

ZACHARIAH CAVE.

†* All Perſons afflicted with the Leproſy, or any Scorbutick, Tetterly, Scabby, Scaly, Scurfy, or other foul, ſtubborn Eruption or Breakings out upon the Skin; or with the King's-Evil, or cancerous Swellings, Sores, or Ulcers in the Breaſts, Joints, or any other Part of the Body, from what Cauſe or Occaſion, or of what degree or ſtanding ſoever, tho' left off by the ableſt Practitioners as incurable, may depend upon having an abſolute and ſafe Cure by a pleaſant alterative Diet-Drink, whoſe Specifick Qualities, in changing and ſweetning the whole Maſs of Humours, are ſo ſurpriſing, and the many Inſtances of deplorable Caſes cured by it, (as will be atteſted by the Perſons themſelves) are ſo convincing, that none afflicted with any of thoſe Diſtempers, tho' tir'd out in trying every Thing ineffectually, but will gladly have recourſe to it. Nor to make therefore this great Alterative, this never-failing Remedy, (for ſuch it really is) as thoroughly publick as poſſible, would be the higheſt Injuſtice to Mankind. The Author of it, J. Marſen, Surgeon, may be daily ſpoke with about it, at the Bacon-Houſe, next to the Crown and Scepter Tavern in the Old Bailey, near Ludgate Hill, who further to manifeſt to the World, in as open a Manner as can be, the Efficacy of this ineſtimable Medicine, wiſhes that any Practitioners or others, would pick out and ſend him ſome of the moſt miſerable Objects, as upon 'twere with the Scurvy, or over-run with Scabs, or Ulcers, and left out, or turned out of Hoſpitals as incurable, that they might ſee with their own Eyes what it is capable of performing; and to induce them to ſend him ſuch, and to encourage ſuch to come to be cured, he promiſes to furniſh them with the Diet Drink, gratis.

This is to give Notice,
To the FEMALE SEX.

THat Barrenneſs, Miſcarriage, and all other Weakneſſes and Indiſpoſitions in Women are faithfully and ſpeedily cured by the Gentlewoman at the Golden Key in Haydon Yard in the Minories by a very extraordinary Method, and exceeding fine and pleaſant Medicines, many Years experienced; and are ſo very certain and effectual, that abundance of Gentlewomen of Conſideration have been quickly and abſolutely cured by her of Barrenneſs and Miſcarriage, when thought impoſſible; and great Numbers of Women and Maids of other grievous Infirmities, for a ſmall Charge, after they had been left off by ſeveral as incurable. She is to be adviſed with at her Houſe abovementioned, every Day in the Week. Thoſe who write to her from the Country, are deſired to ſend their Letters Poſt-paid.

THE moſt Noble Volatile Smelling Bottle in the World; which ſtanched to, momentarily ſtaches the moſt diſmal fit ag or ſwooning Fits, and in a Moment, removes Faulting, Tremors, Diſtraſts, Head-ach, Megrims, &c. It takes off all heavy Damps, retards Swoonings, keeps up the Spirits to a Miracle, and by its oft ſmells of no Fainting, but invigorates and enlivens the whole Maſs; reanimates and makes chearful, although never ſo ſick, and in a Moment calls all the ſenſitive Faculties; It is alſo to be taken inwardly by Drops, which effectually take off and ſweetneſs the very Cauſe for it generally relieves, Comforts, and ſtrengthens the Brain, corrects and reinvigorates a Stomach, removes Sickneſs from it, helps Digeſtion, ſharpens the Blood; and in a Word, is the generall Cephalick, Reſtorative, Reparative, and generall Antimedicinal Gallitick; therefore is eſteem'd univerſal for all Conſtitutions, Ladies &c. ſtamps to be carried in their Pockets. Sold only at Mr. Lord's Pipe-ſhop in the Poultry, and at Mr. Overton's Picture-ſhop againſt St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet-ſtreet, at 1 s. 6 d. each.

LONDON: Printed for, and Sold by J. PEELE, at *Locke's-Head*, in *Paſter-Noſter-Row*
Where *Advertiſements*, and *Letters to the Author*, are taken in.